**Amendment to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A liquid composition which is polymerizable, by means of radical polymerization with low shrinkage, into organic glasses, comprising the product obtained from the transesterification of a diallylcarbonate (A) with a mixture of one or more linear or branched aliphatic diols (B), containing from three to ten carbon atoms in the molecule with a linear or branched aliphatic polyol (C), containing from four to twenty carbon atoms and from three to six hydroxyl groups in the molecule, wherein the molar ratio (A) / (B + C) ranges from 2.5/1 to 4/1 and the quantity of (C) in the mixture (B+C) ranges from 5% by weight to ~~20%~~13.4% by weight with respect to the total weight of said mixture (B+C).

2. (Original) The composition according to claim 1, wherein the diols (b) are: diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,3-propanediol, neopentylglycol, dipropyleneglycol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentaendiol.

3. (Original) The composition according to claim 2, wherein the diols are diethylene glycol and neopentylglycol.

4. (Previously presented) The composition according to claim 1, wherein the polyols (c) are: pentaerythritol, trimethylolpropane, dipentaerythritol, ditrimethylolpropane, tris(hydroxyethyl) isocyanurate.

5. (Original) The composition according to claim 4, wherein the polyols are pentaerythritol and trimethylolpropane.

6. (Previously presented) The composition according to claim 1, obtained starting from diallyl carbonate (A) and from the mixture (B+C) operating under transesterification conditions, at a temperature ranging from 80°C to 160°, in the presence of a catalyst of the alkaline type, and continuously eliminating the allyl alcohol which is formed as reaction by-product.

7. (Original) The composition according to claim 6, wherein the transesterfication is carried out at a temperature ranging form 90°C to 130°C, and the catalyst of the alkaline type is selected from: hydroxides, carbonates and alcoholates of alkaline metals, organic bases, basic ion-exchange resins.

8. (Original) The composition according to claim 7, wherein the catalyst of the alkaline type is selected from: sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, sodium methylate.

9. (Previously presented) The composition according to claim 6, wherein the catalyst is used in a quantity equal to at least 1 ppm (parts per million by weight) with respect to the sum of the weights of components (B+C)

10. (Original) The composition according to claim 9, wherein the catalyst is used in a quantity ranging form 0.01% to 0.3% by weight with respect to the sum of the weights of components (B+C).

11. (Previously presented) The composition according to claim 6, wherein the transesterification reaction is carried out at pressure values ranging from 60 mbar to 1030 mbar.

12. (Original) The composition according to Claim 11, wherein the transesterification reaction is carried out at pressure values ranging from 60 mbar to 500 mbar.

13. (Previously presented) The composition according to claim 6, wherein the reaction times range from 0.5 hours to 20 hours.

14. (Original) The composition according to claim 13, wherein the reaction times range from 0.5 hours to 3 hours.

15. (Previously presented) The composition according to Claim 1, wherein one or more conventional additives are present, selected from the group consisting of oxidation, light and heat stabilizers, lubricants, dyes, pigments, UV-absorbers, and IR-absorbers, in a total quantity however not exceeding 1 part by weight for every 100 parts by weight of the compositions themselves.

16. (Previously presented) The composition according to Claim 1, wherein one or more polymerization initiators are present, which are soluble in the composition itself and generate free radicals within a temperature range of 30°C to 120°C.

17. (Original) The composition according to claim 16, wherein the polymerization initiators belong to the group of peroxides.

18. (Original) The composition according to claim 17, wherein the peroxides are: dicyclohexyl-peroxydicarbonate, diisopropylperoxydicarbonate, dibenzoylperoxide, di-s-butyl-peroxydicarbonate, s-butyl-cyclohexylperoxydicarbonate.

19. (Original) The composition according to claim 16, wherein the polymerization initiators are perketals.

20. (Original) The composition according to claim 19, wherein the perketals are: 1,1-di-(t-butylperoxy)-cyclohexane, 1,1-di-(t-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethyl-cyclohexane, 1,1-di-(t-

amyl-peroxy)-cyclohexane, 1,1-di-(t-butyl-peroxy)-2-methyl-cyclohexane, 1,1-di-(t-amylperoxy)-2-methylcyclohexane.

21. (Previously presented) The composition according to clam 16, wherein the quantity of initiator used varies within a range of 1 to 6 parts by weight for every 100 parts by weight of said composition.

22. (Previously presented) The composition according to claim 16, which is transformed into the relative organic glasses operating at a temperature ranging from 30°C to 120°C, with polymerization times which generally range from 1 hour to 100 hours.

23. (Previously presented) Organic glasses obtained from the polymerization of the composition according to claim 1.

24. (Original) Ophthalmic lenses and solar filters, protective shields, sight windows, solar and photovoltaic collectors and panels, substrates for optical disks, panels for display, video terminals obtained from the processing of the organic glasses according to claim 23.

25. (Currently amended) A process for manufacturing optical lenses from a liquid composition which is polymerizable, by means of radical polymerization with low shrinkage, into organic glasses, said composition comprising the product obtained from the transesterification of a diallylcarbonate (A) with a mixture of one or more linear or branched aliphatic diols (B), containing from three to ten carbon atoms in the molecule with a linear or branched aliphatic polyol (c), containing from four to twenty carbon atoms and from three to six hydroxyl groups in the molecule, wherein the molar ratio (A) / (B+C) ranges from 2.5/1 to 4/1 and the quantity of (C) in the mixture (B+C) ranges from 5% by weight to ~~20%~~13.4% by weight with respect to the total weight of said mixture (B+C), said process being a casting technique comprising pouring said composition containing a free radical polymerization initiator into the cavity of a mould and polymerizing the composition by means of a thermal treatment.

26-27 (Canceled)

28. (New) A liquid composition which is polymerizable, by means of radical polymerization with low shrinkage, into organic glasses, comprising the product obtained from the transesterification of a diallylcarbonate (A) with a mixture of one or more linear or branched aliphatic diols (B), containing from three to ten carbon atoms in the molecule with a linear or branched aliphatic polyol (C), containing from four to twenty carbon atoms and from three to six hydroxyl groups in the molecule, wherein the molar ratio (A) / (B + C) ranges from 2.5/1 to 4/1 and the quantity of (C) in the mixture (B+C) ranges from 5% by weight to a maximum of less than 20% by weight with respect to the total weight of said mixture (B+C).

29. (New) A process for manufacturing optical lenses from a liquid composition which is polymerizable, by means of radical polymerization with low shrinkage, into organic glasses, said composition comprising the product obtained from the transesterification of a diallylcarbonate (A) with a mixture of one or more linear or branched aliphatic diols (B), containing from three to ten carbon atoms in the molecule with a linear or branched aliphatic polyol (c), containing from four to twenty carbon atoms and from three to six hydroxyl groups in the molecule, wherein the molar ratio (A) / (B+C) ranges from 2.5/1 to 4/1 and the quantity of (C) in the mixture (B+C) ranges from 5% by weight to a maximum of less than 20% by weight with respect to the total weight of said mixture (B+C), said process being a casting technique comprising pouring said composition containing a free radical polymerization initiator into the cavity of a mould and polymerizing the composition by means of a thermal treatment.